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6.3 List of Preparers

The following personnel participated in the formulation, compilation, editing, and analysis of alternatives for this assessment.

Table 6.1. List of Preparers

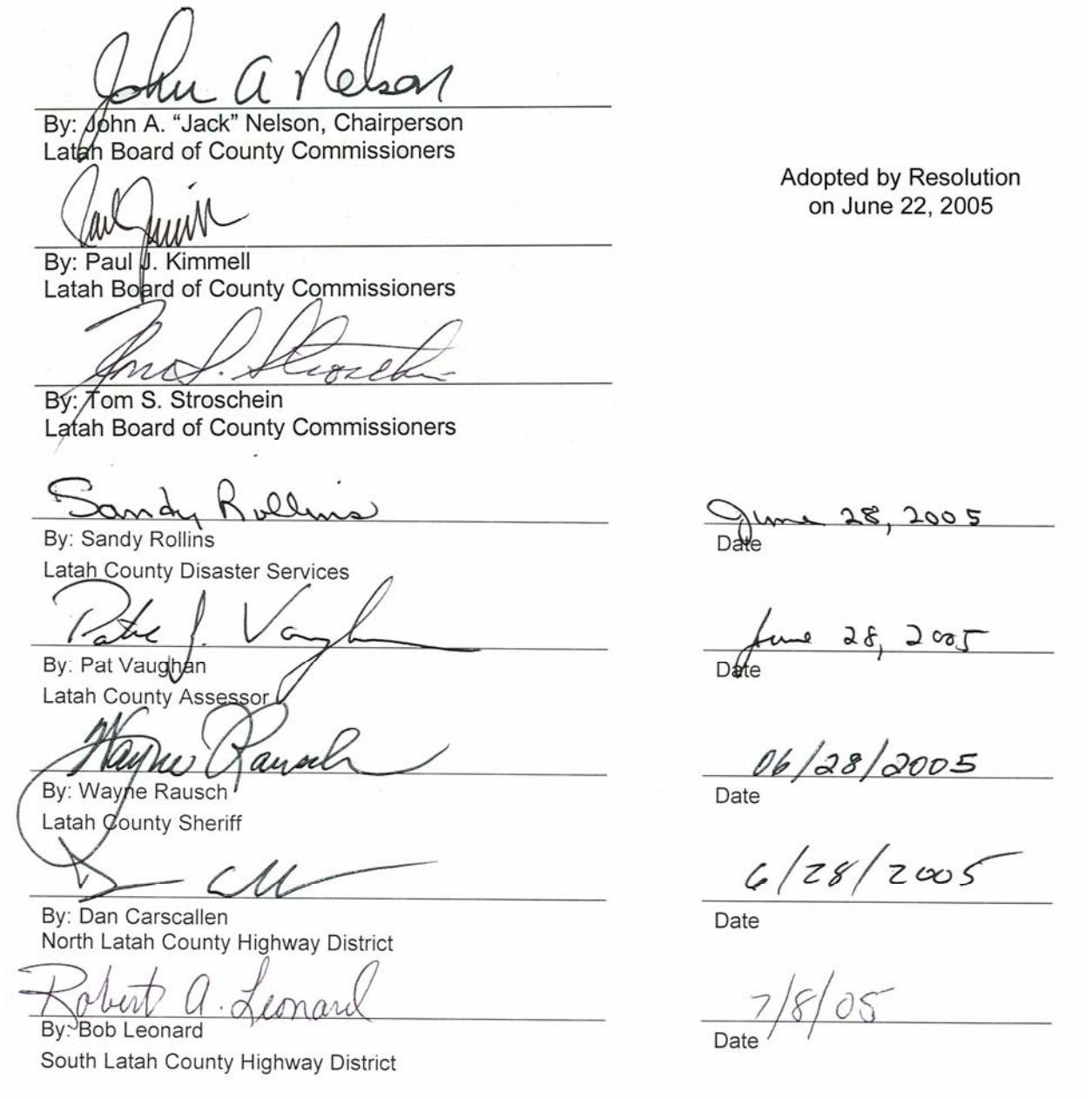
Name	Affiliation	Role
William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.	Northwest Management, Inc.	**Lead Author,** Project Co-Manager, GIS Analyst, Natural Resource Economist, Hazard Mitigation Specialist, Regional Planner
Tera Duman, B.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Natural Resource Manager, Fire Control Technician
Vincent P. Corrao, B.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Resource Management Specialist, Deputy Project Manager
Toby R. Brown, B.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Natural Resource Manager, Project Co-Manager, Hazard Mitigation Specialist
John A. Erixson, M.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Range Management, Fire Specialist
Dennis S. Thomas	Northwest Management, Inc.	Fire & Fuels Specialist, Prescribed Burning Manager
Ken Homik, M.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Fire Use & Air Quality Specialist
Vaiden E. Bloch, M.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	GIS Analyst
Greg Bassler, M.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Roads Engineer, Timber Sale Layout & Harvest Manager
Chris Terwilliger, B.S.	Northwest Management, Inc.	Resource Manager
Sandy Rollins	Latah County Disaster Services	Coordinator, Project Leadership

6.4 Signature Pages

This **Latah County Wildfire Mitigation Plan** has been developed in cooperation and collaboration with the representatives of the following organizations, agencies, and individuals.

6.4.1 Representatives of Latah County Government

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan and all of its components identified herein were adopted formally through a resolution of the Board of County Commissioners as of 22 June 2005, **resolution number 2005-16**, recorded in the official record of the Latah County Commissioners.



By: John A. "Jack" Nelson, Chairperson
Latah Board of County Commissioners

Adopted by Resolution
on June 22, 2005

By: Paul J. Kimmell
Latah Board of County Commissioners

By: Tom S. Stroschein
Latah Board of County Commissioners

By: Sandy Rollins
Latah County Disaster Services

June 28, 2005
Date

By: Pat Vaughan
Latah County Assessor

June 28, 2005
Date

By: Wayne Rausch
Latah County Sheriff

06/28/2005
Date

By: Dan Carscallen
North Latah County Highway District

6/28/2005
Date

By: Bob Leonard
South Latah County Highway District

7/8/05
Date

6.4.2 Representatives of City Government in Latah County

This All Hazards Mitigation Plan and all of its components identified herein were adopted formally through individual resolutions passed by each city government in Latah County. Individual resolutions of adoption have been included in the next sub-section of this report.

6.4.3 Representatives of City and Rural Fire Districts in Latah County

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan and all of its components identified herein were developed in close cooperation with the participating fire districts listed herein. Those fire districts which are a Latah County Entity or a City entity have shown their organization's adoption through the formal adoption of the County or the City. Fire protection districts which are independent of a city or the county have indicated their formal adoption of the All Hazards Mitigation Plan below:

Bob Shook — 6-29-05

By: Bob Shook, Chief — Date
Bovill Rural Fire Protection District

Tim Jones — 6/29/05

By: Tim Jones, Chief — Date
Deary Rural Fire District

Darrell Kilgore — 7/8/05

By: Darrell Kilgore, Chief — Date
Genesee City Fire Department

Mike McGee — 06-28-05

By: Mike McGee, Chief — Date
Juliaetta City Fire Department

[signature] — 6/28/05

By: Val Norris, Chief — Date
Kendrick City Fire Department

Don Strong — 6-27-05

By: Don Strong, Chief — Date
Moscow City & Moscow Rural Fire Departments

Ronald Stearns — 6/28/05

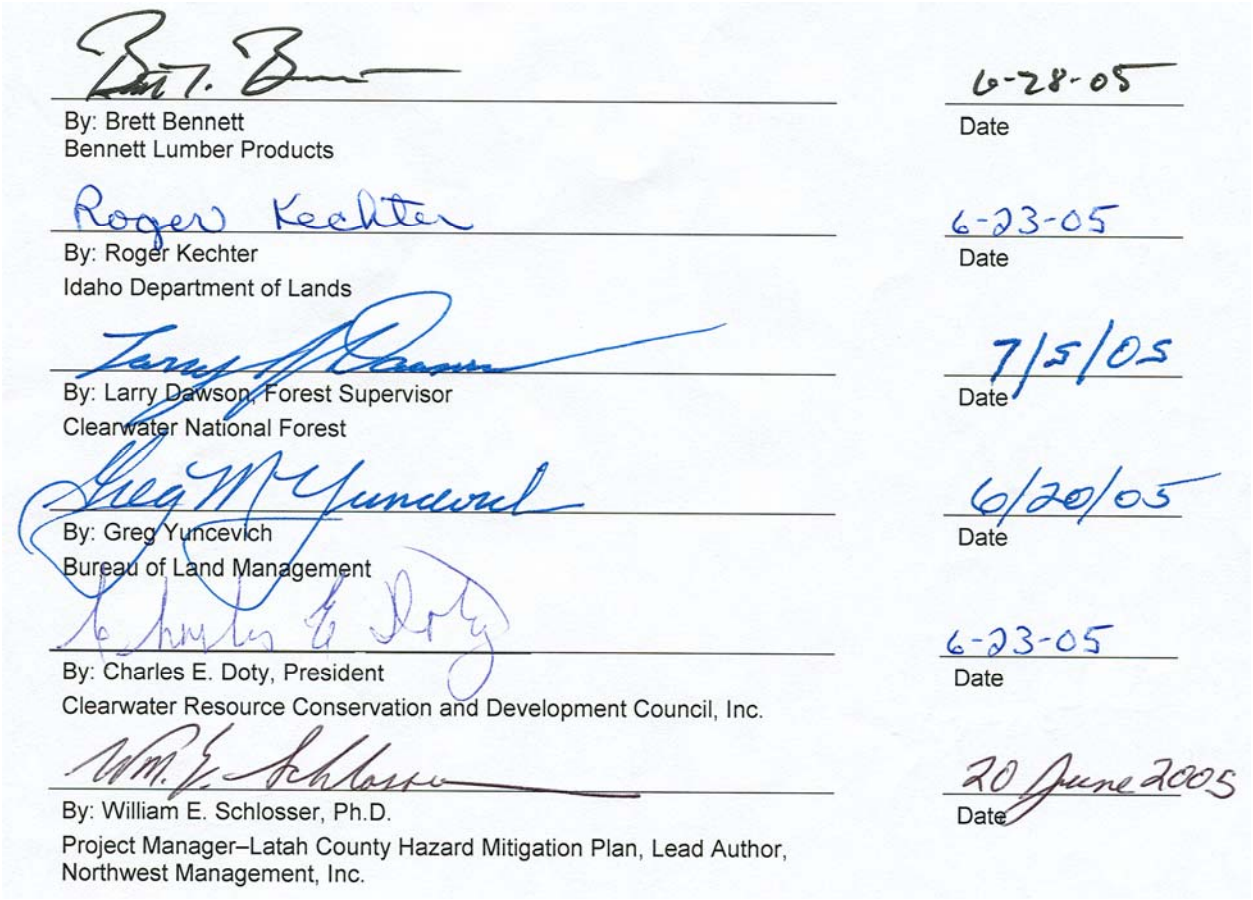
By: Ron Stearns, Chief — Date
Troy Rural Fire District

Gary Nagle — 6-30-05

By: Gary Nagle, Chief — Date
Potlatch Rural Fire District

6.4.4 Representatives of Federal and State Agencies, and Companies

This Wildfire Mitigation Plan was developed in cooperation and collaboration with the additionally listed agencies and organizations. These entities listed below are not elligable to "formally adopt" this plan, but will strive to implement its recommendations.



By: Brett Bennett
Bennett Lumber Products — Date: 6-28-05

By: Roger Kechter
Idaho Department of Lands — Date: 6-23-05

By: Larry Dawson, Forest Supervisor
Clearwater National Forest — Date: 7/5/05

By: Greg Yuncevich
Bureau of Land Management — Date: 6/20/05

By: Charles E. Doty, President
Clearwater Resource Conservation and Development Council, Inc. — Date: 6-23-05

By: William E. Schlosser, Ph.D.
Project Manager–Latah County Hazard Mitigation Plan, Lead Author,
Northwest Management, Inc. — Date: 20 June 2005

6.5 Resolutions of Adoption

The following resolutions have been adopted by the listed municipalities in Latah County.

6.5.1 Resolution of the Commissioners of Latah County, Idaho

Resolution of the Commissioners of Latah County, Idaho

2005-160

A resolution of the Commissioners of Latah County declaring County support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The Board of Latah County Commissioners supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the Latah County Commissioners,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Latah County Commissioners do hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 22 Day of June 2005

Board of County Commissioners
Latah County, Idaho

John A Nelson

By: John A. "Jack" Nelson, Chairperson
Latah Board of County Commissioners

By: Paul J. Kimmell
Latah Board of County Commissioners

By: Tom S. Stroschein
Latah Board of County Commissioners

K Rickert, Deputy 6-22-05

Attested by:
Susan Peterson, Clerk / Auditor / Recorder

6.5.2 Resolution of the City Council of Bovill

Resolution of the City Council of Bovill
located in Latah County, Idaho
#R-2005-

A resolution of the City Council of Bovill declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Bovill supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Bovill has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Bovill,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Bovill does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 27th Day of June 2005

City Council of Bovill located in Latah County, Idaho

By: Brad Dorendorf
Mayor, City of Bovill

Attested by:
Terry Christie, City Clerk

6.5.3 Resolution of the City Council of Deary

Resolution of the City Council of Deary
located in Latah County, Idaho
190

A resolution of the City Council of Deary declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Deary supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Deary has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Deary,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Deary does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 20th Day of June 2005

City Council of Deary located in Latah County, Idaho

John W Henderson

By: John Henderson
Mayor, City of Deary

Judy Heath

Attested by:
Judy Heath, City Clerk

6.5.4 Resolution of the City Council of Genesee

Resolution of the City Council of Genesee
located in Latah County, Idaho
2005-2

A resolution of the City Council of Genesee declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Genesee supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Genesee has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Genesee,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Genesee does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 15th Day of June 2005

City Council of Genesee located in Latah County, Idaho

By: Tim Sperber
Mayor, City of Genesee

CITY OF GENESEE
LATAH CO. IDAHO

Attested by:
Mert Geltz, City Clerk

6.5.5 Resolution of the City Council of Juliaetta

Resolution of the City Council of Juliaetta
located in Latah County, Idaho
#2005-02

A resolution of the City Council of Juliaetta declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Juliaetta supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Juliaetta has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Juliaetta,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Juliaetta does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 7th Day of June 2005

City Council of Juliaetta located in Latah County, Idaho

Jeff J Lohman

By: Jeff Lohman
Mayor, City of Juliaetta

Becky Jeffs

Attested by:
~~Mary Jo Vallem~~, City Clerk
Becky Jeffs

6.5.6 Resolution of the City Council of Kendrick

Resolution of the City Council of Kendrick
located in Latah County, Idaho
5-2007

A resolution of the City Council of Kendrick declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Kendrick supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Kendrick has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Kendrick,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Kendrick does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 27th Day of June 2005

City Council of Kendrick located in Latah County, Idaho

Dana Magnuson

By: Dana Magnuson
Mayor, City of Kendrick

Barbara Brady

Attested by:
Barbara Brady, City Clerk

6.5.7 Resolution of the City Council of Moscow

RESOLUTION NO. 2005 - 07

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, DECLARING SUPPORT AND ADOPTION OF THE LATAH COUNTY ALL HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN, WHICH INCLUDES THE WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE WILDFIRE MITIGATION PLAN; PROVIDING THIS RESOLUTION TO BE EFFECTIVE UPON ITS PASSAGE AND APPROVAL.

WHEREAS, The City Council of Moscow supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, The City Council of Moscow has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Moscow,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Moscow, Idaho that the City Council of Moscow does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Mayor of the City of Moscow, Idaho, this 27th day of June, 2005.

Marshall H. Comstock, Mayor

ATTEST:

Stephanie Kalasz, City Clerk

6.5.8 Resolution of the City Council of Onaway

Resolution of the City Council of Onaway
located in Latah County, Idaho
#2005-4

A resolution of the City Council of Onaway declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Onaway supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Onaway has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Onaway,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Onaway does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 24 Day of June 2005

City Council of Onaway located in Latah County, Idaho

Rex Benson

By: Rex Benson

Mayor, City of Onaway

Dianne Nagle

Attested by:
Diane Nagle, City Clerk

6.5.9 Resolution of the City Council of Potlatch

Resolution of the City Council of Potlatch
located in Latah County, Idaho
#_05-06_

A resolution of the City Council of Potlatch declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Potlatch supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Potlatch has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Potlatch,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Potlatch does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 27th Day of June 2005

City Council of Potlatch located in Latah County, Idaho

David N Brown

By: David Brown
Mayor, City of Potlatch

Debbie Rynearson

Attested by:
Debbie Rynearson, City Clerk

6.5.10 Resolution of the City Council of Troy

Resolution of the City Council of Troy
located in Latah County, Idaho
2005-01

A resolution of the City Council of Troy declaring City support and adoption of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan, which includes the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

Whereas, The City Council of Troy supports the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The City Council of Troy has participated in the development of the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan, and

Whereas, The Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan will be utilized as a guide for planning as related to FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation, The National Fire Plan, The Healthy Forest Restoration Act, and other purposes as deemed appropriate by the City Council of Troy,

Therefore be it resolved, that the City Council of Troy does hereby adopt, support, and will facilitate the Latah County All Hazards Mitigation Plan and the Wildland-Urban Interface Wildfire Mitigation Plan's implementation.

Passed and approved this 27TH Day of June 2005

City Council of Troy located in Latah County, Idaho

Kenneth Whitney Jr.

By: Ken Whitney
Mayor, City of Troy

Gary W LeFors

Attested by:
Gary LeFors, City Clerk

6.6 Glossary of Terms

Anadromous - Fish species that hatch in fresh water, migrate to the ocean, mature there, and return to fresh water to reproduce (Salmon & Steelhead).

Appropriate Management Response - Specific actions taken in response to a wildland fire to implement protection and fire use objectives.

Biological Assessment - Information document prepared by or under the direction of the Federal agency in compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife standards. The document analyzes potential effects of the proposed action on listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area.

Backfiring - When attack is indirect, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to contain a rapidly spreading fire. Backfiring provides a wide defense perimeter, and may be further employed to change the force of the convection column.

Blackline - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by removal of vegetation by burning.

Burning Out - When attack is direct, intentionally setting fire to fuels inside the control line to strengthen the line. Burning out is almost always done by the crew boss as a part of line construction; the control line is considered incomplete unless there is no fuel between the fire and the line.

Canyon Grassland - Ecological community in which the prevailing or characteristic plants are grasses and similar plants extending from the canyon rim to the river's edge.

Confine - Confinement is the strategy employed in appropriate management responses where a fire perimeter is managed by a combination of direct and indirect actions and use of natural topographic features, fuel, and weather factors.

Contingency Plans: Provides for the timely recognition of approaching critical fire situations and for timely decisions establishing priorities to resolve those situations.

Control Line - An inclusive term for all constructed or natural fire barriers and treated fire edge used to control a fire.

Crew - An organized group of fire fighters under the leadership of a crew boss or other designated official.

Crown Fire - A fire that advances from top to top of trees or shrubs more or less independently of the surface fire. Sometimes crown fires are classed as either running or dependent, to distinguish the degree of independence from the surface fire.

Disturbance - An event which affects the successional development of a plant community (examples: fire, insects, windthrow, timber harvest).

Disturbed Grassland - Grassland dominated by noxious weeds and other exotic species. Greater than 30% exotic cover.

Diversity - The relative distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.

Drainage Order - Systematic ordering of the network of stream branches, (e.g., each non-branching channel segment is designated a first order stream, streams which only receive first order segments are termed second order streams).

Duff - The partially decomposed organic material of the forest floor beneath the litter of freshly fallen twigs, needles, and leaves.

Ecosystem - An interacting system of interdependent organisms and the physical set of conditions upon which they are dependent and by which they are influenced.

Ecosystem Stability - The ability of the ecosystem to maintain or return to its steady state after an external interference.

Ecotone - The area influenced by the transition between plant communities or between successional stages or vegetative conditions within a plant community.

Energy Release Component - The Energy Release Component is defined as the potential available energy per square foot of flaming fire at the head of the fire and is expressed in units of BTUs per square foot.

Equivalent Clearcut Area (ECA) - An indicator of watershed condition, which is calculated from the total amount of crown removal that has occurred from harvesting, road building, and other activities based on the current state of vegetative recovery.

Exotic Plant Species - Plant species that are introduced and not native to the area.

Fire Adapted Ecosystem - An arrangement of populations that have made long-term genetic changes in response to the presence of fire in the environment.

Fire Behavior - The manner in which a fire reacts to the influences of fuel, weather, and topography.

Fire Behavior Forecast - Fire behavior predictions prepared for each shift by a fire behavior analysis to meet planning needs of fire overhead organization. The forecast interprets fire calculations made, describes expected fire behavior by areas of the fire, with special emphasis on personnel safety, and identifies hazards due to fire for ground and aircraft activities.

Fire Behavior Prediction Model - A set of mathematical equations that can be used to predict certain aspects of fire behavior when provided with an assessment of fuel and environmental conditions.

Fire Danger - A general term used to express an assessment of fixed and variable factors such as fire risk, fuels, weather, and topography which influence whether fires will start, spread, and do damage; also the degree of control difficulty to be expected.

Fire Ecology - The scientific study of fire's effects on the environment, the interrelationships of plants, and the animals that live in such habitats.

Fire Exclusion - The disruption of a characteristic pattern of fire intensity and occurrence (primarily through fire suppression).

Fire Intensity Level - The rate of heat release (BTU/second) per unit of fire front. Four foot flame lengths or less are generally associated with low intensity burns and four to six foot flame lengths generally correspond to "moderate" intensity fire effects. High intensity flame lengths are usually greater than eight feet and pose multiple control problems.

Fire Prone Landscapes – The expression of an area's propensity to burn in a wildfire based on common denominators such as plant cover type, canopy closure, aspect, slope, road density, stream density, wind patterns, position on the hillside, and other factors.

Fireline - A loose term for any cleared strip used in control of a fire. That portion of a control line from which flammable materials have been removed by scraping or digging down to the mineral soil.

Fire Management - The integration of fire protection, prescribed fire and fire ecology into land use planning, administration, decision making, and other land management activities.

Fire Management Plan (FMP) - A strategic plan that defines a program to manage wildland and prescribed fires and documents the fire management program in the approved land use plan. This plan is supplemented by operational procedures such as preparedness, preplanned dispatch, burn plans, and prevention. The fire implementation schedule that documents the fire management program in the approved forest plan alternative.

Fire Management Unit (FMU) - Any land management area definable by objectives, topographic features, access, values-to-be-protected, political boundaries, fuel types, or major fire regimes, etc., that set it apart from management characteristics of an adjacent unit. FMU's are delineated in FMP's. These units may have dominant management objectives and preselected strategies assigned to accomplish these objectives.

Fire Occurrence - The number of wildland fires started in a given area over a given period of time. (Usually expressed as number per million acres.)

Fire Prevention - An active program in conjunction with other agencies to protect human life, prevent modification of the ecosystem by human-caused wildfires, and prevent damage to cultural resources or physical facilities. Activities directed at reducing fire occurrence, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fire risks and hazards.

Fire Regime - The fire pattern across the landscape, characterized by occurrence interval and relative intensity. Fire regimes result from a unique combination of climate and vegetation. Fire regimes exist on a continuum from short-interval, low-intensity (stand maintenance) fires to long-interval, high-intensity (stand replacement) fires.

Fire Retardant - Any substance that by chemical or physical action reduces flareability of combustibles.

Fire Return Interval - The number of years between two successive fires documented in a designated area.

Fire Risk - The potential that a wildfire will start and spread rapidly as determined by the presence and activities of causative agents.

Fire Severity - The effects of fire on resources displayed in terms of benefit or loss.

Foothills Grassland - Grass and forb co-dominated dry meadows and ridges. Principle habitat type series: bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue.

Fuel - The materials which are burned in a fire: duff, litter, grass, dead branchwood, snags, logs, etc.

Fuel Break - A natural or manmade change in fuel characteristics which affects fire behavior so that fires burning into them can be more readily controlled.

Fuel Loading - Amount of dead fuel present on a particular site at a given time; the percentage of it available for combustion changes with the season.

Fuel Model - Characterization of the different types of wildland fuels (trees, brush, grass, etc.) and their arrangement, used to predict fire behavior.

Fuel Type - An identifiable association of fuel elements of distinctive species; form, size, arrangement, or other characteristics, that will cause a predictable rate of fire spread or difficulty of control, under specified weather conditions.

Fuels Management - Manipulation or reduction of fuels to meet protection and management objectives, while preserving and enhancing environmental quality.

Gap Analysis Program (GAP) - Regional assessments of the conservation status of native vertebrate species and natural land cover types and to facilitate the application of this information to land management activities. This is accomplished through the following five objectives:

1. Map the land cover of the United States.
2. Map predicted distributions of vertebrate species for the U.S.
3. Document the representation of vertebrate species and land cover types in areas managed for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity.
4. Provide this information to the public and those entities charged with land use research, policy, planning, and management.
5. Build institutional cooperation in the application of this information to state and regional management activities.

Habitat - A place that provides seasonal or year-round food, water, shelter, and other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.

Heavy Fuels - Fuels of a large diameter, such as snags, logs, and large limbwood, which ignite and are consumed more slowly than flash fuels.

Hydrologic Unit Code - A coding system developed by the U. S. Geological Service to identify geographic boundaries of watersheds of various sizes.

Hydrophobic - Resistance to wetting exhibited by some soils, also called water repellency. The phenomena may occur naturally or may be fire-induced. It may be determined by water drop penetration time, equilibrium liquid-contact angles, solid-air surface tension indices, or the characterization of dynamic wetting angles during infiltration.

Human-Caused Fires - Refers to fires ignited accidentally (from campfires or smoking) and by arsonists; does not include fires ignited intentionally by fire management personnel to fulfill approved, documented management objectives (prescribed fires).

Intensity - The rate of heat energy released during combustion per unit length of fire edge.

Inversion - Atmospheric condition in which temperature increases with altitude.

Ladder Fuels - Fuels which provide vertical continuity between strata, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease. They help initiate and assure the continuation of crowning.

Landsat Imagery - Land remote sensing, the collection of data which can be processed into imagery of surface features of the Earth from an unclassified satellite or satellites.

Landscape - All the natural features such as grasslands, hills, forest, and water, which distinguish one part of the earth's surface from another part; usually that portion of land which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including all its natural characteristics.

Lethal - Relating to or causing death; extremely harmful.

Lethal Fires - A descriptor of fire response and effect in forested ecosystems of high-severity or severe fire that burns through the overstory and understory. These fires typically consume large woody surface fuels and may consume the entire duff layer, essentially destroying the stand.

Litter - The top layer of the forest floor composed of loose debris, including dead sticks, branches, twigs, and recently fallen leaves or needles, little altered in structure by decomposition.

Maximum Manageable Area - The boundary beyond which fire spread is completely unacceptable.

Metavolcanic - Volcanic rock that has undergone changes due to pressure and temperature.

Minimum Impact Suppression Strategy (MIST) - "Light on the Land." Use of minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve the fire management protection objectives consistent with land and resource management objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long-term effects when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response.

Mitigation - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, replace, or rectify the impact of a management practice.

Monitoring Team - Two or more individuals sent to a fire to observe, measure, and report its behavior, its effect on resources, and its adherence to or deviation from its prescription.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - This act declared a national policy to encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and their environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and will stimulate the health and welfare of humankind; to enrich the understanding of important ecological systems and natural resources; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

National Fire Management Analysis System (NFMAS) - The fire management analysis process, which provides input to forest planning and forest and regional fire program development and budgeting.

Native - Indigenous; living naturally within a given area.

Natural Ignition - A wildland fire ignited by a natural event such as lightning or volcanoes.

Noncommercial Thinning - Thinning by fire or mechanical methods of precommercial or commercial size timber, without recovering value, to meet MFP standards relating to the protection/enhancement of adjacent forest or other resource values.

Notice of Availability - A notice of Availability published in the Federal Register stating that an EIS has been prepared and is available for review and comment (for draft) and identifying where copies are available.

Notice of Intent - A Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register stating that an EIS will be prepared and considered. This notice will describe the proposed action and possible alternatives, the proposed scoping process, and the name and address of whom to contact concerning questions about the proposed action and EIS.

Noxious Weeds - Rapidly spreading plants that have been designated "noxious" by law which can cause a variety of major ecological impacts to both agricultural and wildlands.

Planned Ignition - A wildland fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives.

Prescribed Fire - Any fire ignited by management actions to meet specific objectives. A written, approved prescribed fire plan must exist, and NEPA requirements must be met, prior to ignition.

Prescription - A set of measurable criteria that guides the selection of appropriate management strategies and actions. Prescription criteria may include safety, economic, public health, environmental, geographic, administrative, social, or legal considerations.

Programmatic Biological Assessment - Assesses the effects of the fire management programs on Federally listed species, not the individual projects that are implemented under these programs. A determination of effect on listed species is made for the programs, which is a valid assessment of the potential effects of the projects completed under these programs, if the projects are consistent with the design criteria and monitoring and reporting requirement contained in the project description and summaries.

Reburn - Subsequent burning of an area in which fire has previously burned but has left flareable light that ignites when burning conditions are more favorable.

Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCA) - Portions of watersheds where riparian-dependent resources receive primary emphasis, and management activities are subject to specific standards and guidelines. RHCAs include traditional riparian corridors, wetlands, intermittent headwater streams, and other areas where proper ecological functioning is crucial to maintenance of the stream's water, sediment, woody debris, and nutrient delivery systems.

Riparian Management Objectives (RMO) - Quantifiable measures of stream and streamside conditions that define good fish habitat and serve as indicators against which attainment or progress toward attainment of goals will be measured.

Road Density - The volume of roads in a given area (mile/square mile).

Scoping - Identifying at an early stage the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental analysis accordingly.

Seral - Refers to the stages that plant communities go through during succession. Developmental stages have characteristic structure and plant species composition.

Serotinous - Storage of coniferous seeds in closed cones in the canopy of the tree. Serotinous cones of lodgepole pine do not open until subjected to temperatures of 113 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit causing the melting of the resin bond that seals the cone scales.

Stand Replacing Fire - A fire that kills most or all of a stand.

Sub-basin - A drainage area of approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres, equivalent to a 4th - field Hydrologic Unit Code.

Surface Fire - Fire which moves through duff, litter, woody dead and down, and standing shrubs, as opposed to a crown fire.

Watershed - The region draining into a river, river system, or body of water.

Wetline - Denotes a condition where the fireline has been established by wetting down the vegetation.

Wildland Fire - Any nonstructure fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland.

Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP) - A progressively developed assessment and operational management plan that documents the analysis and selection of strategies and describes the appropriate management response for a wildland fire being managed for resource benefits. A full WFIP consists of three stages. Different levels of completion may occur for differing management strategies (i.e., fires managed for resource benefits will have two-three stages of the WFIP completed while some fires that receive a suppression response may only have a portion of Stage I completed).

Wildland Fire Situation Analysis (WFSA) - A decision making process that evaluates alternative management strategies against selected safety, environmental, social, economic, political, and resource management objectives.

Wildland Fire Use - The management of naturally ignited wildland fires to accomplish specific prestated resource management objectives in predefined geographic areas outlined in FMP's. Operational management is described in the WFIP. Wildland fire use is not to be confused with "fire use", which is a broader term encompassing more than just wildland fires.

Wildland Fire Use for Resource Benefit (WFURB) - A wildland fire ignited by a natural process (lightning), under specific conditions, relating to an acceptable range of fire behavior and managed to achieve specific resource objectives.

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